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FAIR.
Barometer 29.58.

July 9, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 87 78

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July 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 81 68

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7989 日二初月六

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1918.

九月七英港香號

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ITALIANS CONTINUE PRESSURE.

More Ground Gained and Prisoners Taken.

London, July 6.
An Italian official message states:—On the Lower Piave our pressure is continuing firmly. We again broke up a stubborn enemy defence. Yesterday we gained more ground, reaching the right bank of the New Piave from Grisola to the river mouth. We took over 400 prisoners. A violent offensive in return was attempted by the enemy in the north in the direction of Chiessanuova but was arrested. Renewed violent attacks on our positions at Porta Dismal, north-east of Grappa, failed.

The Austrian Version.

London, July 6.
An Austrian wireless official message states:—Yesterday fighting continued at the mouth of the Piave. On one of the southern wings of our positions the enemy succeeded in pressing us back towards the main body.

Enemy's Heavy Losses.

London, July 6.
An Italian official message reports:—We are consolidating ourselves on ground recaptured on the right bank of the New Piave. There is every indication that the enemy's losses are much higher than was foreseen. The French, in a brilliant raid at Zocchi on the Asiago-Plateau, took sixty-four prisoners. Three enemy attacks at Corone, between Fransoia Vellent and the Brenta, were sanguinarily repulsed.

The Austrian Withdrawal.

London, July 6.
An Austrian wireless official message states:—As the delta of the Piave was untenable without heavy sacrifice, we withdrew to a dyke position on the eastern bank. The main branch of the operation was carried out on the night of July 5. The enemy felt his way at midday on July 6 as far as the river.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Activity on British Front.

London, June 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took a few prisoners in a raid east of Hamel. Hostile artillery is active at Fouquemillers and Hinges. We repulsed an attempted hostile raid on the morning of July 7 near Lure. There is hostile artillery and trench mortar activity in the Béthune sector. Three German aeroplanes were destroyed and one driven down uncontrollably. One British machine is missing. Seventeen tons of bombs were dropped on various targets during the last twenty-four hours.

An American Raid.

London, July 8.
An American official message says:—We successfully raided in the Vosges, killing and wounding a number and taking several prisoners.

MORE BRITISH AERIAL RAIDS.

London, July 8.
The Air Ministry reports:—On the afternoon of July 8 our air squadrons successfully attacked railways at Metzablon. Two-and-a-half tons of bombs were dropped on this objective. Enemy machines attacked our formations over the objective. One hostile machine was driven down. All the British machines returned safely. During the night of July 6 our machines successfully attacked railway sidings at Saarbrücken and railways at Metzablon.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

How Count Mirbach was Assassinated.

London, July 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Basle learns from Berlin that Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador at Moscow, has been assassinated. Two men sought an audience with him: One fired a revolver and the other threw a bomb at him. Both escaped.

"Fortunate for Russia."

London, July 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that M. Kerensky, interviewed, said he deplored any murder, but rejoiced in the death of Count Mirbach, which would be fortunate for Russia and mark the commencement of a renaissance in the country. An anti-German movement would start from Moscow. It was now certain that the Germans would occupy Moscow.

CHILEAN CABINET RESIGNS.

London, July 8.
A message from Santiago de Chile says that the Cabinet has resigned. Hitherto there has been no explanation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COMING BLOW.

London, July 8.
At a Government dinner to the international Parliamentary Commercial Conference Mr. Bonar Law, referring to the coming blow, said it would not be less dangerous because of the time the Germans are taking for preparing. The Allied high command is confident as regards the result. The fateful hour of the war had arrived and if three months hence our enemies have gained no strategic objects then their campaign will have failed and he hoped it would be a decisive failure.

SPAIN'S ESPIONAGE BILL.

Madrid, July 7.
The Chamber adopted the Espionage Bill without division after the Socialist and Republican members had walked out. The Espionage Bill is denounced by the Liberal and Socialist press as pro-German. A Cabinet crisis is forecasted. The Chamber heatedly discussed the measure, sitting all night. Beplying to furious Socialist criticisms the Foreign Minister denied that the Bill was meant to gag the Press and said it was to avoid and stop the insolence of certain organs towards certain heads of the State.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Assassination of German Ambassador.

Paris, July 7.

The newspapers regard the assassination of Count Mirbach as the first stroke of vengeance by oppressed Russia against German tyranny and a severe blow to the German plan.

Russia and the Allies.

Paris, July 7.

M. Kerensky, addressing the Socialist group in the Chamber on Friday, described the German Ambassador Mirbach as the real master.

M. Kerensky read a resolution adopted at a secret meeting on 18th May 1918 of a council comprising representatives of all parties of the Constituent Assembly with the exception of the Bolsheviks, rejecting the Brestlitovsk treaty and declaring that Russia was still at war with Germany but emphasising that the Russians would never consent to Allied intervention unless all the Allies act in common co-operation with the Russian forces against the Germans.

Moscow, July 7.

The "Izvestia," the official Bolshevik organ, says that the Allies will be opposed by military if they intervene in Russia.

The Only Way.

London, July 8.

In a speech Mr. Bonar Law said the Government have not lost hope as regards Russia. Germany is already learning that she is not getting what she anticipated from Russia. As regards the economic question the Allied Governments were practically agreed with the views of the Commercial Conference. The Alliance would after the war continue to stand together in order to repair the ravages of the war. There was no immediate hope of peace, which was obtainable only through victory.

Mr. Barnes agreed with Mr. Bonar Law. There was no cheap and easy way out of the war. The Russians got peace by negotiation and had gone to pieces. None of the Allies would have such a peace by negotiation. However long the war lasted it could only end by freeing the world from militarism.

Germans Retiring.

Moscow, June 28.

Seventy-five thousand well armed revolutionary troops are marching on Kieff from Fastov, forty miles distant. The Germans are retiring towards Kieff. Communications with Kieff and Odessa are interrupted.

Czecho-Slovaks Control Vladivostok.

Vladivostok, June 30.

The commandant of the Czecho-Slovaks yesterday announced the local Soviet that he intended to disarm the Bolsheviks on account of their opposition to the Czecho-Slovaks coming from Western Siberia to Vladivostok. If no reply was forthcoming within half an hour disarmament would be carried out. There was no resistance except at a building near the station which the Czecho-Slovaks captured in the evening. A number of Bolsheviks, including Austro-German prisoners, were killed and wounded. The former administration was restored.

The "Times" correspondent at Tokio, telegraphing on June 28, states that the Czecho-Slovaks control Vladivostok.

INDIAN REFORM.

London, July 8.

The newspapers all feature the Report on Indian Reform which is everywhere hailed as one of the most important state documents in British history.

The "Times" says it offers a bold scheme of constructive statesmanship and its success or failure will depend on the Indians themselves. It gives them real work to do and makes them accountable for it.

The "Daily News" says the success or failure of the scheme will determine the whole course of the history of India. It is bare justice to acknowledge that British statesmanship has faced a great issue fairly and with courage and wisdom.

The "Manchester Guardian" says it is one of the boldest and most far-reaching schemes of entrenchment ever proposed.

The "Westminster Gazette" says the proposals are on right and sound lines.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the principal proposals are not likely to prove acceptable, arguing that too little regard is paid to the point that oriental communities do not assimilate the notion of parliamentary government with any facility or success.

The "Morning Post" describes the proposals as revolutionary and in some respects even grotesque. It affirms that they undermine the foundations of British rule in India.

The following is a continuation of the summary of the report: In all major provinces except Burma the Executive Government to consist of the Governor and Executive Council, two members (one of whom being an Indian) to have charge of reserved subjects; and of a Minister or Ministers appointed for the term of the Legislative Council to have charge of transferred subjects; contributions to the Government of India for the upkeep of all Indian services to be a first charge on the provincial revenues; the remaining provincial revenue to be administered by the Provincial Governments which shall be empowered to tax and borrow within defined limits; the Legislative Assembly of India shall consist of one hundred members of whom two-thirds shall be elected; the Second Chamber, which shall be the final legislative authority in matters which the Government regards as essential, shall consist of fifty members not including the Governor General, twenty-one elected and twenty-nine nominated; the enactment of the necessary legislation to be ensured by a process initiated by certification: thus, the Governor of a Province shall be empowered to certify that a measure is essential for the peace of the Province or any part thereof or for the discharge of his responsibility for reserved subjects. Other proposals include the appointment of a commission ten years after the first meeting, the new Councils to resurvey the whole political situation and judge what further devolution can be made. Similar commissions shall be appointed thereafter at intervals of not less than twelve years. The report throughout emphasises the attainment of a complete and responsible Government will largely depend on the efforts of the Indian people themselves.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Again Progress.

London, July 7.

A French communiqué reports: West of Chateau Thierry we progressed in the region of Hill 204 and took prisoners. It is quiet elsewhere. Eighteen enemy aeroplanes were felled, seven captive balloons set afire and fifty-six tons of explosives were dropped in the enemy zone from July 1st to 6th.

A later French communiqué reports artillery south of the Aisne, in the regions of Longpont and Cory. American troops executed a coup-de-main in the Vosges and brought back prisoners.

Australians Improve the Line.

London, July 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Australians on the night of the 5th advanced the line north-eastward of Villiers Bretonneux on a front of two thousand yards. The Lancashires made a successful raid near Hinges and captured several of the enemy.

Americans Attack on July 4.

London, July 8.

Mr. Phillip Gibbs, writing from Headquarters and describing the share of the Americans in the battle south of the Somme on 4th July, says: The officers addressed their men previously pointing out that they were going in with the Australians who had always delivered the goods. The Americans attacked shouting "Lusitania." Any Germans showing fight had no chance.

The War in the Air.

London, July 8.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation as follows:—There was little air fighting on the 6th. We destroyed two aeroplanes and drove down another uncontrollable. One British machine is missing. We carried out a large amount of successful artillery work and dropped nineteen tons of bombs on selected targets.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

London, July 8.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in London this morning and participated in the silver wedding activities.

Their Majesties' silver wedding was celebrated simply but beautifully. The chief ceremonies were a special thanksgiving at Saint Paul's where the Imperial Conference representatives were among those present, and the presentation at the Guildhall of an Address. The Royal procession consisted of a small but imposing semi-state cavalcade which left Buckingham Palace in fine weather and traversed the beflagged route. There were dense cheering crowds and pealing of church bells.

The Mayor presented their Majesties at the Guildhall with a cheque for fifty-three thousand pounds for distribution to charities and a silver tankard made in 1877 and owned by Charles the Second offered by the citizens of London as a personal expression of loyal and dutiful regard.

The King in the course of his reply to the Lord Mayor's address at the Guildhall said the anniversary fell when the very existence of the Empire was assailed by an unscrupulous foe. "We have seen with joyful gratitude the wholehearted response to the call of duty which reverberated throughout the Empire. Here, in the presence of the distinguished representatives of the Dominions and Colonies and the Empire of India, I warmly proclaim the noble and self-sacrificing spirit in which our brothers across the seas have given of their best in our united defense of liberty and right." His Majesty eloquently declared it to be impossible to adequately tribute the deeds of the Navy, Army, Air Force and Mercantile services. He specially mentioned the troops in East Africa, Mesopotamia, Palestine and other distant theatres who had experienced the most trying conditions. Referring to the spirit of mutual concession animating employers and workers which he and the Queen had noticed during their visits to industrial centres in the provinces he expressed the belief that in the furnace of war new links of understanding and sympathy were being forged between man and man and class and class, and we are coming to recognise as never before that we are all members of one community and that the welfare of all is interdependent. His Majesty concluded: "When peace comes it may fall upon an Empire strengthened in character by the fiery trial through which it has passed and knit together more closely by the memory of common efforts and common sacrifices."

ANOTHER ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, July 8.

An Italian official message says: After five days of a bitter and uninterrupted struggle the enemy on the afternoon of the 6th were completely driven to the left bank of the new Piave, which the enemy has occupied since November. This crowns our victory and enlarges the Venice protection zone. We have, captured since the 15th 522 officers and 23,811 men, also sixty-three guns, sixty-five trench mortars, 1,234 machine guns, 37,106 rifles, forty-nine flame throwers, two aeroplanes, five million cartridges and thousands of shells and other material. We also recovered all our artillery and material lost in the first phase of the struggle.

THE WAR ON HOSPITAL SHIPS.

London, July 8.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that the outrage on the "Llandovery Castle," which is the fourth hospital ship submarine in 1918, was deliberate and premeditated and consequent upon orders given to the submarine's commander by superior German authority which alleged the presence of eight flying officers. The allegation is founded and could easily have been tested by exercising the right of search. There is no doubt the submarine endeavoured to slay all the witnesses of the crime according to Count Luxburg's notorious phrase "speciosi personae" and it is clear the British are faced with a settled plan of the German high command to destroy hospital ships as far as possible.

CHINESE FLOOD RELIEF.

A Meeting in Manila.

Governor General Harrison presided at a meeting on July 2 at Malacañan palace, called for the purpose of devising ways and means for raising funds in the Philippines for the relief of the flood victims of north China. Vice Consul Lee and Commissioner Li Sum Ling, representing the North China relief commission, were present and explained the plans for securing contributions among the Chinese residents and others.

Attention was called to the serious conditions which have been brought about by the floods. Hundreds of thousands of persons are without food and shelter while the present relief measures which are being taken are entirely inadequate.

Governor Harrison announced that he would gladly accept the honorary chairmanship of the committee and that his private secretary, Mr. Irwin, might act as honorary treasurer of the organisation. The Governor General also said that he would act as custodian of the funds and transmit them to the republic of China.

Vice Consul Lee and Commissioner Li Sum Ling explained the need of helping the flood sufferers at this time. Commissioner Li Sum Ling thanked Governor General Harrison for the kindly and sympathetic interest he has shown in the matter.

The following members of the Chinese community were named to serve as a finance committee to raise relief funds:—D. O. Chua, Zap Tian Sang, Yu Bian Santos, Carlos Palanca, Jose Velasco, Tin Kim Hon, F. Chua Bian Hong, O. Chu Cheng and Alfonso Sy Cip.

TYphoon wrecks boats.

Six Small Vessels Destroyed in Philippines.

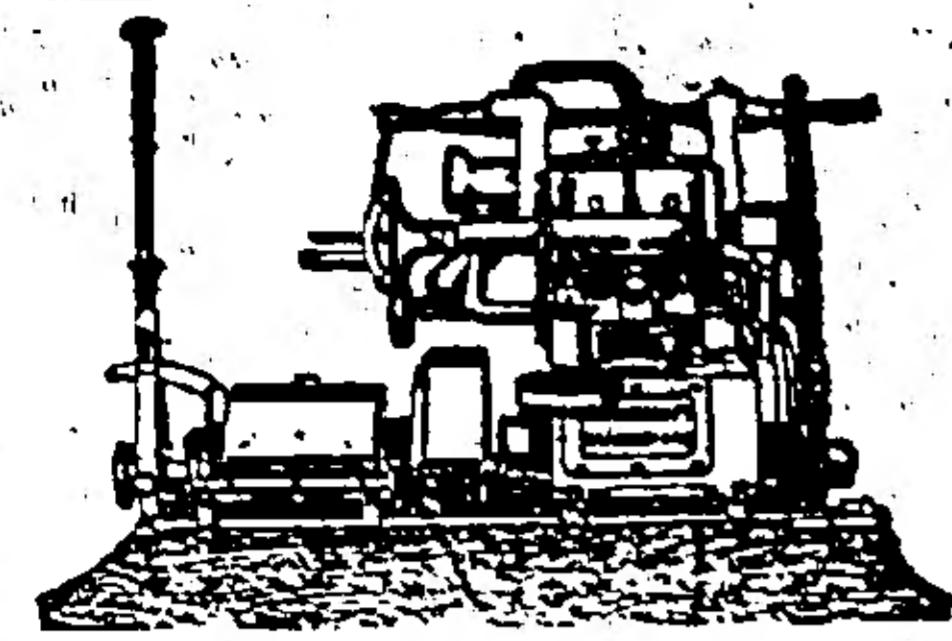
Locog, Ilocos Norte, July 2.—Six virays, carrying cargoes of foodstuffs estimated to be worth P30,000, were destroyed on Locog beach in the recent typhoon. Forty persons were drowned.

Official reports received from the provinces by the Executive Bureau in Manila bring the news of the damage done by the typhoon which swept the length of Luzon recently. The roll includes several casualties, many nipa houses destroyed and crops damaged in the fields. News has been received from but three provinces.

Eulogio Rodriguez, Provincial Governor of Rizal, wired as follows:

"Light typhoon swept Rizal province on night of 28 and morning of 29, many nipa houses were destroyed and uprooted in different municipalities. Plantations of corn and other plants were affected by high tide in agricultural districts; telephone lines broken, no power communication. Electric current obstructed. Report in writing giving details of damage will be sent due time after municipalities have submitted reports. No personal injury has been registered as far."

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"	50	1.85
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LTD.
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GENERAL NEWS.

More German Impudence.
It is stated in the *Japan Gazette*, that since the beginning of April, five applications have been presented by Germans to Governor Ariyoshi for permission to sell their perpetual leases in Yokohama to Japanese. None of the applications have been granted by the Tokyo authorities.

World's Potatoes.
The yield of potatoes in 1917 in the United Kingdom, Italy, France, Luxembourg, Norway, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, and Japan is estimated at 831,134,000 cwt., or 32 per cent. above the previous year's yield, and 5.6 per cent. above the average yield of 1911-15.

Saccharin Not Dangerous.
The British Medical Journal says that unfounded statements have been made that saccharin disturbs the digestion, injures the kidneys, or is even responsible for gastric carcinoma. The mere fact that it is an artificial substance remotely derived from coal tar does not necessarily render it poisonous, as some seem to suspect.

and Lieut.-D. Valentine.
Mr. J. Valentine, of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Shanghai, has received a telegram from home stating that his son, 2nd-Lieut. Douglas Valentine, has been awarded the Military Cross. 2nd-Lieutenant Valentine went through the big push in France in March last, and probably saw some of the recent heavy fighting.

The Price of Paper.
The price of paper has made another tremendous jump; quotations for newspaper qualities have been again raised nearly 20 per cent., says the *Japan Chronicle*. The adoption of Miss Wells' idea of distributing news by telephone and gramophone is likely to be accelerated. Paper will soon be regarded as a luxury, and printers may then have the additional pleasure of paying a luxury-tax as well as high prices to papermakers.

Can the Lusitania be Recovered?
The rumour is being revived that salvage experts are working out a plan to raise the Lusitania, or, at all events, to recover the treasure that is known to be stored in the strong-room of the ship. The subject, of course, possesses quite a fascination, but the possibility at present of salvaging the vessel are pretty remote, as no diver could withstand the water pressure. Science may possibly perfect and improve existing facilities, but that time is not yet.

Robbing the Slave.
The correspondent of the Heiss Agency on the French front recently telegraphed. — "The battle has shown us a German innovation — the creation of specially equipped units known as the 'Austent Commando,' who have given the task of completely stripping and despoiling all the bodies of friends and enemies picked up on the battlefield. These official robbers collect all the clothing and equipment from the corpses and send the booty to centres which despatch them to the rear. The extreme shortage of leather and clothing explains the creation of these death units, without reckoning that the Germans, who are more than ready for treachery, will be able to clothe certain of their units as British or French soldiers in an attempt to deceive us."

China and America.
The Freshman Class in History at Massachusetts Tech heard an address by Dr. John C. Ferguson on the subject of the relations of the United States and China. For fifteen years Dr. Ferguson was engaged in educational work and since that time has held various positions under the Chinese Government, having served as chief secretary of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration and as foreign secretary of the Ministry of Posts and Communications. Since 1915 he has been Counsellor of the Department of State. In the year 1910-1911 he was the chairman of the Central China Relief Committee. He has been the proprietor of the Shanghai Times and has been sent on several special missions for the Chinese Government to the United States. He holds numerous decorations from China and other countries.

The Penitentiary.
The Penitentiary at San Quentin, California, has been closed for the past two months, due to the absence of the warden, Dr. W. C. Johnson, who has been on a tour of inspection of penitentiaries in Europe. The warden's absence has been caused by the fact that he has been offered a position as warden of the new prison at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1918.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

Despite what is well-known to everybody, namely, the splendid work Japan performed at Tsingtao, by which Germany was ousted from her principal stronghold in the Far East, and despite the equally well-known fact that ever since the war Japan has co-operated in policing the seas against enemy raiders, submarines, etcetera, the view is held in many quarters—most erroneously we are of opinion—that Japan could if she would render much more assistance than she has so far done to the Allied cause. This question is admirably dealt with in a most interesting and illuminating article in the June issue of the *New East*, by Dr. M. Aneki, professor of comparative religion at the Imperial University of Tokyo, and of Japanese literature and life at Harvard, 1913-15. In his article, the Professor very truly says at the outset, that "when humanity is challenged and civilisation is at stake, no people can remain indifferent and neutral." The writer quoted does not say explicitly, but he of course infers that Japan was as ready to answer such a call as any other nation.

He is well aware (and says so) of the views held by many with regard to his country at the present time. "Charges have been made in some quarters that Japan is participating in the war half-heartedly. There are," he continues, "some Japanese who care solely for Japan's material interests. They would see their country keep herself aloof as much as possible from the actual warfare. Among these people are admirers of Germany who would not wish Japan too much committed to the Allied cause. On the other hand, strong countering opinion and sentiments have always existed and are increasing in their influence." Those who hold these opinions believe in the moral cause of the force fighting Germany in the final triumph of right over might, and, more concretely, in the necessity of forming a grand union of nations in order to put a check upon any nation or group of nations trying to dominate the world by might. With regard to Japan, we can hardly estimate exactly the relative strength of these two opposing tendencies, but we can perhaps say that the principle of right as against might is being recognised more and more. It is admitted that "the aggressive penetration in the Far East of the European Powers during the decades preceding the war had aroused a sense of danger in Japan." This apprehensive awakening was aggravated by the cry of the "Yellow Peril" raised by the Kaiser and echoed by some peoples of the West. "We stand for the peace of the Far East," says Professor Aneki, "and for this reason we have disposed of the Germans at Tsingtao. We have served the Allies a great deal by doing this. What have we to do more than this?"

As is well-known, and as we have already pointed out, our Japanese Ally has done considerably more than this, and that Japan will do even more than she has already done we feel confident. We are among those who believe that a free hand and every possible assistance should be given to Japan in a well-organized attempt to assist Russia by way of Siberia, for it is unquestionable a fact that not only would Germany's machinations in the Far East be thus checked or at least considerably hampered but that her depredations in Russia itself might possibly be effectively curbed given adequate support by the Allies and in concert with Russia, Japan, we believe, would readily acquiesce in such a plan and would carry it through as speedily as she carried through the operations at Tsingtao.

Waste of Time.

Although the Tribunal in connection with the Hongkong General Military Service Bill has held but few sittings, it is time that public attention was drawn to the extremely regrettable waste of time to which those called before that body have up to the present been subjected. The Tribunal has timed its sittings to commence at 3.30 p.m. and the agenda is arranged so that a quarter of an hour is allowed for dealing with each case. Those warned to attend at 3.30 have on every occasion been called upon to wait not less than twenty minutes, and yesterday it was forty minutes, before being called into the Council Chamber, there to have the facts of their cases gone into. The reason of this delay is that the members of the Tribunal itself attend at 3.30 and then sit in private to consider the papers of the persons to be brought before them. There is very simple remedy, this being for the members of the Tribunal to meet sometime earlier than the publicly announced hour, making it possible for those summoned to attend to have their cases promptly dealt with. On

every afternoon there has been a crowd of business men, pressmen, and Major Morgan, the Military Authority, helplessly waiting in the corridor or waiting room, when, being notified half an hour later, the whole thing could have been avoided. Either the members of the Tribunal should attend earlier or the public concerned called later, for it is a somewhat serious matter for a body of men to be kept waiting as has been the case on every occasion so far. We realise that some cases must take longer than others, and that little delay would be hard to avoid, but it should be quite simple to do away with the long and irksome initial waits that have been so painfully characteristic. Otherwise the Tribunal sittings will become synonymous with bad management.

Is Russia Awakening? The assassination of Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Russia, probably marks, as M. Kerensky says, the commencement of a renaissance in Russia. He also predicts an anti-German movement in Moscow. It is very probable that there is much substance in these views. If such is the case none will rejoice more than the Allies at such a turn of events, as Russia is much more likely than not, as time passes, to be more under the domination of Germany unless she, by her own unaided efforts, endeavours to repel the invader. The assassination points to deep-rooted and probably widespread detestation of the Germans and their methods in Russia and is a concrete example of what the Russians will probably attempt if they can but organise themselves properly. Their national existence depends upon it. With Russia making a serious endeavour to oust the invader from her midst, Germany would probably find it necessary to have a larger body of soldiers at hand or to withdraw from Russia entirely. Both of these courses would be all to the good of the Allies.

Indian Reform. Further evidence of the British desire to deal in a scrupulously just and liberal manner with subject races is contained in the historic Report just issued regarding proposed reforms in the Indian Government. Though the latest proposals go much further than any others which have been put forward, they must be viewed as part and parcel of a progressive policy which the Imperial Government has always followed in regard to India. It has been the one aim of the British since their occupation of India to fit the people for an increasingly larger share in the government of the country, and the newest suggestions, which are in the nature of a big scheme of devolution, should have the effect of satisfying even the most advanced section of Indian thought that that is the policy which still animates their rulers. But in these matters *festina lente* must always be our motto. Incidentally, the British consideration for Indian aspirations contrasts strongly with the German treatment of those who come under the spell of the Prussians.

Tramway Returns. The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 6th July, 1918.

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts for 27 weeks
This Year: ...	\$14,294	262,607
Last Year: ...	16,078	360,727
Increase: ...	1,784	1,880
Decrease: ...	1,684	

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DAY BY DAY.

NONE OF US IS GOOD OR BAD:
WE ARE ALL GOOD AND BAD.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the ending of the first phase of the Somme Battle by the British capture of Cambrai.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3a. 3d.

Possession of Oil.

For being in unlawful possession of two gallons of lubricating oil, a Chinese was sent to prison for three weeks by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were notified 48 cases of plague (28 fatal), 23 of spotted fever (20 fatal), seven of enteric (six fatal) and three of diphtheria (two fatal). All the sufferers were Chinese.

"The Glucks."

Those who have seen that happy little company, "The Glucks," will be delighted to hear that they are extending their season at the Victoria Theatre. To-night and to-morrow night a complete change of programme will be given, while there is to be a matinee performance to-morrow afternoon.

Concealed Opium.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of six seals of prepared opium. It was stated by Revenue Officer Wildin that defendant was arrested in Cock-a-Hoop Road, and the opium was found concealed on his person. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$250.

A Filthy "Boy."

A "boy" employed at a house in Kowloon, in order to save himself a journey, has been in the habit of emptying his dustbin into the street from above. As a result, the Sanitary cooler have had to clean the stuff up for him when they made their rounds in the morning.

Mr. Lang said that Mr. Stubbe was engaged locally and was medically unfit. He would have been prepared to spare Mr. Stubbe if he had been fit. The firm also employed four experienced Portuguese clerks, three of whom had been with the firm 33 years and were familiar with its methods. He claimed exemption for Mr. Lakin, as he could not be spared.

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The Chairman:—A member has asked whether the import of Manchester goods is not much reduced and has almost ceased.

Mr. Lakin replied that it was reduced but had by no means ceased.

Mr. Lang said that that fact did not affect his request in any way whatever.

The Chairman asked if Mr. Stubbe could not be trained sufficiently to take Mr. Lakin's place and Mr. Lang replied that Mr. Stubbe was a junior, only twenty years of age and had not had much experience. It would not raise the point that he was not ordinarily resident in the Colony. He also asked Mr. Cumming to communicate with Mr. Fletcher on his domestic affairs with a view to the Tribunal making some special recommendation on the subject.

The Medical Examination.

Mr. Holyoak then raised the question of the medical examination. He said that the examination seemed very unsatisfactory and it was being openly discussed if the Colony. He could produce a considerable number of men who had not been examined at all but were only asked questions. When they were dealing with such a serious Ordinance as this, for getting men for military service, it was scandalous and should be redressed.

Messrs. Reiss and Co. Of this firm, Messrs. W. Sinclair, K. M. Cumming and J. H. Brister were fit and Mr. J. W. Stackhouse, unfit. The Hon. Mr. Holyoak appeared on behalf of the firm.

The Chairman said that this firm amongst many others was exporting silk under Government contract for war purposes to England, France and America, and of course the Tribunal knew that the firm was an old established one in Hongkong and the Far East. Mr. Holyoak put it to them that the carrying on of this business was important in Imperial interests and in those of the Colony. They understood that the pre-war staff was six, now reduced to four, two men having left the Hongkong office for military service.

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THE TRIBUNAL.

Yesterday's Concluding Cases.

After we had gone to press yesterday, the General Military Service Tribunal considered the case of Mr. T. H. Matthewman, the Hongkong University and Messrs. Shaw, Tomes and Co.

Mr. Matthewman recently resigned a professorship of electrical engineering at the University, intending to take a position with Messrs. Shaw, Tomes, but had not done so.

He did not claim exemption and had nothing to add to the information supplied in his papers.

Major Morgan said he would like it made clear that if Mr. Matthewman went to England he would be entitled to come under the scheme of allowances.

The Chairman said that the other names were those of Messrs. Brister and Cumming.

With regard to the latter it was

stated that he was on the Hongkong staff but was temporarily stationed in Canton.

Mr. Holyoak said that perhaps the word temporarily was unfortunate. Mr. Cumming was transferred there on coming out, having been released from the army and he was engaged by the firm as a discharged man.

The Chairman:—You also tell the Tribunal that if they decide that one man is to go you would be prepared to allow Mr. Cumming to go.

Mr. Holyoak said he would do so because Mr. Cumming was the junior member of the staff.

The Chairman then mentioned Mr. Cumming's military service with the Midlothians, the Royal Scots, the London Scottish, and the holding of a commission in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, which he was obliged to give up owing to family matters.

Mr. Holyoak:—The Military authorities released him at home.

The Chairman said that perhaps the reasons for his release could not be met at home, but might be met in Hongkong. Mr. Cumming asked for exemption on the ground of serious domestic hardship. That was not a ground for absolute exemption, but only for a few months. The Tribunal understood that Mr. Cumming being the junior member of the staff and the one with the most military training Mr. Holyoak would prefer that if one had to go it should be him. They did not understand whether Mr. Cumming raised any technical point that the Tribunal had no power to deal with him because he was now working in Canton.

Mr. Holyoak replied that neither he nor Mr. Cumming wished to raise that point as if they did it would appear that they were shirking their responsibility.

Mr. Lang said that that fact did not affect his request in any way whatever.

The Chairman asked if Mr. Stubbe could not be trained sufficiently to take Mr. Lakin's place and Mr. Lang replied that Mr. Stubbe was a junior, only twenty years of age and had not had much experience. It would not raise the point that he was not ordinarily resident in the Colony. He also asked Mr. Cumming to communicate with Mr. Fletcher on his domestic affairs with a view to the Tribunal making some special recommendation on the subject.

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Mr. Holyoak then raised the question of the medical examination. He said that the examination seemed very unsatisfactory and it was being openly discussed if the Colony. He could produce a considerable number of men who had not been examined at all but were only asked questions. When they were dealing with such a serious Ordinance as this, for getting men for military service, it was scandalous and should be redressed.

The Chairman said the matter was not under the control of the Tribunal but as Mr. Holyoak had raised the point they would communicate it to the proper quarter.

Mr. Holyoak:—Thank you.

The Tribunal adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Holyoak:—And twelve have left from Shanghai.

The Chairman added that Mr. Sinclair was the sub-manager of the firm and as Mr. Holyoak was leaving next week for a short visit to America on necessary business affairs, Mr. Sinclair would be in charge of the firm. Mr. Holyoak also put it to the Tribunal that when he was here Mr. Sinclair could not be spared.

Mr. Holyoak said that neither Mr. Sinclair nor Mr. Brister could be spared.

The papers referred to Mr. Stackhouse as being a member of the staff. As a matter of fact he was the manager of the New Zealand Insurance Company. The firm (Bees and Co.) were running their work on a staff of two.

The Chairman remarked that the other names were those of Messrs. Brister and Cumming. With regard to the latter it was stated that he was on the Hongkong staff but was temporarily stationed in Canton.

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THE TRIBUNAL.

Agenda for To-morrow's Sitting.

The General Military Service Tribunal again sits to-morrow, when the following cases will come up for consideration:-

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The following men have been passed as medically fit:-

1. N. S. Brown.
2. J. R. Jobstone.
3. G. C. Hickling.
4. C. H. Davis.
5. H. J. Nairn.
6. R. W. McIntyre.
7. R. J. Rawlinson.
8. A. D. Galloway.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:- T. E. Chassell, R. A. Wilkinson, L. A. Barton, T. J. Fisher, B. E. Fielder, J. McHutchon, B. A. Lawson.

Hongkong Electric Co. The following men have been passed as medically fit:-

1. S. Longfield.
2. W. Fraser.
3. V. Sorby.
4. G. H. M. Bannerman.
5. G. M. Cooke.

The following men of military age from this firm have been rejected as unfit for service:- H. W. Patsey, G. H. Colson, F. F. Duckworth, H. J. Hunt.

Whiteway Laidlaw & Co. Of this firm E. V. Mitchison has been passed as medically fit.

The following man of military age from this firm has not yet been medically examined, as he is on leave from the Colony:- S. L. Hidden.

Doctors. The following have been passed as medically fit:-

1. F. Lindsay Woods.
2. S. S. Strahan.

There are no doctors of military age who have been rejected as unfit for service.

International Banking Corp. The following men have been passed as medically fit:-

1. D. Ritchie.
2. K. B. Reid.

The following men of military age from this bank have been rejected as unfit for service:- G. Hogg and N. Burn.

Thos. Cook and Son. E. W. Abrey of this firm has been passed as medically fit.

The following man of military age from this firm has been rejected as unfit for service:- H. T. Mousley.

MILITARY SERVICE.

Conditions for Men not of European Descent.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary informs us that a telegram has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the effect that the Army Council have decided that British subjects, who are not of European descent, may be enlisted with combatant or other units of the British Army on the following conditions:-

(1). That they agree to eat the ordinary rations of the British soldier.

(2). That they will receive the same rates of pay as the British soldier.

(3). That they understand and can make themselves understood in English.

(4). That they will be posted to existing units according to their medical categories in accordance with current posting instructions. The formation of special units will not be allowed under any circumstances.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, O.B.E., state:-

Boots. The issue of boots for the year 1918 will stop on Saturday, July 28.

All orders already signed to the Contractor (Fooking, 7, Queen's Road East) will be withdrawn on the above date. Members are therefore warned to apply at the shop forthwith.

FROM THE PULPIT.

Constant Consecration.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk MacEachie at Union Church on Sunday morning:-

"The fire shall ever be burning upon the altar; it shall never go out."—Leviticus 6:13

The early Israelites were no fire worshippers, but we see in this "law of the burnt offering" that they discerned a sacred symbol in the perpetual fire maintained upon the altar.

As a symbol of unceasing love and worship the beauty of this ancient ordinance strikes us at once.

The general idea, moreover, is one which pervades all forms of religion. The Jewish ordinance shows us the purified form of a custom widely prevalent in ancient times, e.g. the cult of Vestal worship in Greece and Rome; one of the purest and most interesting phases of pagan observance. Vestis was the goddess of hearth and home, and the duty of her virgin priestesses was to maintain the fire at her shrine as the symbol of unbroken household sanctity.

This cult of guarding the sacred fire arose, there can be little doubt, from the necessities of primitive times when fire was a rare and precious thing. With us it is commonplace, but after the last match has been struck on a desert island how sedulously is the flame once obtained watched over!

The hearth then becomes literally the centre of life, as indeed it is in remote regions to this day.

I remember as a boy many a cottage in the far north whence the housewife would tell you with pride how many months, or even years, it was since her hearth-fire had gone out, carefully banked up overnight with turf and ashes.

It is well known that sanctity gathered around the tribal fire also in early times, someone being set apart in every village to maintain it night and day, and all the household fires being lighted from it.

The Jewish altar fire was not maintained for any such commonplace purpose, but as the means of presenting the "burnt offering."

The burnt offering was the recognised symbol of the worshipper's self-dedication, and as such it always stands second in the three classes of sacrificial observances enjoined in Levitical law.

The first of these is the trespass or sin offering, accompanied by restitution for any wrong done to another. Then follows the burnt offering, or consecration of the personality now purified from sin.

Our Saviour indicated the same necessary sequence:—"First be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." This is the natural order; you must be right with your brother if you are to be fit for God's uses. Forgiving and forgiven it is possible to make a real consecration with a conscience purged from offence. That is one point, and a second is that the soul which has been forgiven and cleansed is the one which most truly desires to offer a consecrated life.

"Which of those servants," says the Lord in one of His parables, "will love his lord the most?" And the only answer is, "He to whom he forgave the most;"—the "burnt offering after the sin offering."

Reconciliation to God is not the object toward which Christian life moves, but the ground from which it begins. Forgiveness is not the result, reward and goal of consecrated living; it is the cause, the incentive and the starting point of it all. St. Paul puts the matter rightly in his appeal:—"I beseech you by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice,—not that you may win or merit mercy, but because you have received mercy, and have thereby learnt as you could not otherwise what that saying meant, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart,' which is the first and greatest and most neglected of all the commandments.

The fire on the altar is the true symbol of love in the heart, love kindled by realized mercy and accepted reconciliation. From it arises the glow of consecrated living, and if that is to last through life we must conform to the law of the burnt offering, and see that the fire is not suffered to go out. This is the warmth which abides in Christian hearts and makes Christian living

possible. When it rises at any time to fervent heat our worthiest acts of sacrifice are done, and done easily. On the other hand, if ever we find ourselves becoming lax, grudging, indifferent, thinking God's service hard, exacting, we say, and truly, that we are "growing cold."

"Keep the home fires burning;" maintain in your heart the hospitable glow that will shine a welcome open door.

"If any man love Me," says the Master, "he will keep My word, and My Father will love him, and we will come unto him and make our abode with him."

It will be helpful to consider one or two points further about this perpetual fire of the burnt offering.

1. First, it is Divinely originated. This is symbolised in the widely diffused ancient belief that the fire upon sacrificial altars was kindled direct from heaven. Abraham's offering on the ratification of the covenant is said to have been accepted in this way; the same is found at the dedication of Solomon's temple, and in Elijah's test on Carmel.

Inwardly, and spiritually, at any rate, it is true that only by a coal from off God's alter can a pure flame be kindled on any altar of ours. The offence of Korah and his company was that of will-worship and secularism—offering "strange fire" unto the Lord. To them fire was fire, a censer was a censer, and whosoever would might take upon himself casually the work of ministering; whereas acceptable sacrifice awaits God's signal:

It is interesting to note that sacredness is attributed to what was called "elemental fire" in ancient myths and customs. If the Vestal fire e.g., at any time were untowardly extinguished it was only to be rekindled by heat obtained from friction, or later by means of the burning glass direct from the sun. In the Middle Ages there was observed a "Holy Saturday," on which all lamps in Churches and homes were put out, to be relighted from the "Paschal Candle," itself kindled by flint and steel. An account was given in a Hongkong paper the other day of a corrupt observance of this kind at Jerusalem on May 4th, when by a transparent fraud fire alleged to be from heaven is provided to light the candles of hundreds of ignorant and often quarrelsome devotees. It is good to know that the Christian Churches no longer have any official connection with this deception.

Then we have also the numerous myths of the fire-stealer, commonest of pre-historic heroes, and classically embodied in Prometheus, who incurred the wrath of jealous Jove, because in kindness to men he gave them the forbidden blessing of fire, snatched from Olympus.

Upon all this dimness we are able to shed the light of Christian day. We know that "every good gift, and every perfect boon, cometh down"—needs not to be snatched or stolen—"from the Father of lights," not a jealous Thunderer of the skies. And taking the perpetual fire in symbol of the glowing heart, we know that that also has a heavenly origin. For "we love Him because He first loved us, and sent His Son to be a propitiation for our sins"—the spark here kindled from on high, through Him who baptises "with the Holy Spirit and fire."

Our little self-born enthusiasms soon burn themselves out, our self-promoted consecration dies down. Our efforts are feeble and futile because they are our efforts and nothing more. Spirit of God, touch Thou our hearts, with the flame that glows but does not consume, which is no mere passing contagion caught from souls no purer than our own, but fire elemental from the celestial altar.

2. Heavenly gifts need human attention, not excepting this of the perpetual fire. In the Levitical law it is carefully provided that the priest shall remove the ashes every day and burn fresh wood on the altar each morning. The sacred office included other duties than the wearing of fine vestments and offering up spiritual prayer, such homely duties as clearing out cinders and stoking fires. It is worth while reminding ourselves in passing that the humblest drudgery has free place

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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23 cases Silk Gauze and Muslin.
1 case Taffeta.
4 cases Linen.
3 cases Gramophone Records.
1 case Perfumery, etc., etc., etc.,

etc. etc. etc.

all more or less damaged by sea-water.

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Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservations of accommodation, also itineraries and details of services, apply to:
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

HONGKONG

For freight rates and through bills of lading in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to:
J. M. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.**PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.**
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe,
Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" July 17th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Aug. 14th.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Sept. 11th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendants on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to — Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

Chester Road.

Telephone No. 148.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Sa Maru 12,510 "Kawachi Maru 12,500 "Ak Maru 12,500 NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FRI, 12th July at 11 a.m. FRI, 19th July at 11 a.m. SAT, 20th July at 11 a.m. SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	T. 13,500	

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SIMCA-DECCAN, CALICO, COLOMBO, MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBANA CA.	NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, TOWNSVILLE, PANAMA CANAL, BOMBAY, SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.
1. Omitting Shanghai after Mon. 1. Omitting Shanghai after Mon.	Wireless Telegraphy.	

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, HAKASAKI, KOBE, TOKAI-CHI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificient and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," and "Kuro Maru," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

Katori Maru	FRI, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
✓ Suwa Maru	WED., 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

1. Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B.MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong. Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	15th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000	6th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KYO MARU	17,800	10th July.
ANYO MARU	14,500	6th September.
HIPPO MARU	11,000	8th November.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINEOF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

For further information apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

August 7th. August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents,

or to REISS & CO., Canton.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Apply to — Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,

Chester Road.

Telephone No. 148.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer. To Sail.

SHANGHAI	Sungklang	9th July at noon
	Suhning	11th July at 3 p.m.
CEBU & ILOILO	Hwah Kwei	12th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	16th July at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND

NOTICE.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO., LTD.
SHIPPING DEPT.

1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 1500.

NOTICE.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., in their report dated May 16, state:—

Gold.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £373,670 as compared with last week's return.

The Transvaal gold output for April 1918 amounted to £3,046,045 as compared with £3,155,121 for April 1917 and £2,957,814 for March 1918.

The expression "precious metal" has been commonly used to imply a reference to either gold or silver. To-day the range is wider, for several other metals have acquired commercial values far exceeding those of gold and silver. It is reported, for instance, that the United States Government has just commandeered the stocks of Platinum, Palladium and Iridium in that country, and has fixed the respective prices at the dollar equivalents of \$21, \$27 and \$35 per troy ounce. On these bases, the price for Platinum is twenty-fold, and for Palladium ten-fold, and for Iridium thirty-fold that which once obtained. (Coins composed of Platinum once possessed circulation in Russia.) These high quotations, however, seem insignificant beside that for Hodium, which, at £16 per milligramme, works out at £500,000 per troy ounce.

Silver.

The market has continued perfectly steady, and the value of the metal at its source remains the same. The fall on the 13th, inst., of 1/4d., in the price, represents merely the reduction in the insurance rate from the United States of America to London. The only factor now likely to affect the price for some time to come is as intimated in our letter of the 21st March last, variation in freight and insurance rates. Up to the present this has been borne out by events.

Dr. Sun.

The Chinese Press reports that the Government has instructed General Luk Yung-hsing to request the French Consul-General that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's movements may be kept under strict surveillance. Another report in the Chinese Press states that the Waichusin is negotiating with the French Legation for Dr. Sun's extradition.—*N. C. Daily News*.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Kashiwa, from Yokohama, Lechengbo, Kwongmanlong, from Shanghai.

Mr. Sizafong Co., Des Voeux Road, from Shanghai.

Mr. Si, c/o Zafong & Co., Des Voeux Road, from Shanghai.

Kwongshinglong, from Kobe.

Sungsifooing, Room No. 38 Upper Floor, of Dahodong Wire Shop, Teconquai or Middle, from Shanghai.

Kangmungwha, Taiyuan, from Shanghai.

Kwongshuyuen, Castlehook, from Yokohama.

Hanjuncu, from Tokio.

T. ERING,
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 5, 1918.

The local office of the China Mail Co. is in receipt of a cable from the San Francisco Office, advising that the steamer HAMMING, left San Francisco on July 2nd, arrived in due at Hongkong on or about 5th July 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail Co. is in receipt of a cable from the San Francisco Office, advising that the steamer HAMMING left San Francisco on July 2nd, arrived in due at Hongkong on or about 5th July 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL SYMBOL	MEANING
1. ▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2. ▲ (Black)	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3. ▲ (Black)	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4. ▲ (Black)	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5. ▲ (Black)	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6. ▲ (Black)	Gale expected to increase.
7. ▲ (Black)	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black flag has been displayed it will mean that an account of the change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the first signal, and a new black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No 7 will be displayed at sunset at the tower of the Harbour Office, Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Queen's Guard Island, the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the Flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-ki-toh, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lytton.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The signals will be displayed at sunset at the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tower, the Harbour Office, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the Flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company being first displayed at sunset.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

ENEMY INTRIGUE IN AFRICA.

Pretoria July 5.
General Botha, in an important statement, calls attention to the existence of enemy intrigues in South Africa aimed at stirring up strife not only among Europeans but also among natives. He says the events of the past few days have necessitated prompt and effective military police methods which have prevented grave disturbances and probably serious loss of life. He is gratified to see the conciliatory appeals which have been issued by political and industrial leaders and calls on all good citizens to assist the Government in its strong determination to take all necessary measures to stamp out mischief making.

THE DUTCH CONVOY.

London, July 6.
The Press Bureau says the British Government having abandoned the right of search, the Dutch convoy sailed to-day, Holland having furnished the information required. The Netherlands has been advised that the concession cannot be repeated.

The Hague, July 5.

The convoy sailed this morning for the Dutch East Indies.

BIGGER INDIAN ARMY.

Sims, July 5.
The Indian Government announces an impending very large increase in strength of the Indian army now recruiting, which will include a large additional number of British officers and subordinates drawn from Europeans of military age.

SUBMARINISM.

Amsterdam, July 7.
In the Reichstag debate on the Naval Estimates Admiral Capelle claimed that the U boat weapon was increasing in strength. The figures of losses quoted by the Anglo-French Ministers were untrue. Enemy tonnage was constantly decreasing owing to sinking while enemy requirements of tonnage were increasing. The U-boats like the armies would secure victory.

AUSTRIA'S FOOD CRISIS.

Zurich, July 6.
The anxiety as regards harvesting, which has begun in Austria-Hungary, has reached a climax owing to violent rains everywhere in Austria-Hungary and snowstorms and severe frosts in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia. Great damage has been done to crops and potatoes.

AN AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Washington, July 7.
President Wilson had an hour and a half conference with Mr. Lansing, Mr. Baker, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Henson (Chief of the operations of the Navy) and General Allen (Chief of Staff of the Army).

UNITED STATES CABLES.

Washington, July 6.
The House of Representatives passed a joint resolution authorizing President Wilson to take over the telegraph and telephone cables.

MEXICO AND AMERICA.

Washington, July 6.
The congratulations received by President Wilson on 4th J. included a telegram from President Carranza expressing the most fervent wishes of the Mexican people and Government for the prosperity of the United States and the earliest advent of everlasting peace and justice on both continents.

NEW SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Amsterdam, July 7.
A Constantinople message says that Wanid-de-Din has been proclaimed Sultan at the Topkapi Palace whence the remains of Mohammed the Fifth were afterwards removed and interred in the mosque of Eyub.

GERMAN POTATO RATION.

Amsterdam, July 7.
Berlin potato rations have been reduced to a pound a week.

FORMER MAYOR OF NEW YORK KILLED.

New York, July 7.
Major Mitchell, ex-Mayor of New York, has been killed while flying in Louisiana.

HOME AGAIN.

Soldiers Return to Australia.
Another batch of wounded and sick soldiers arrived in Sydney recently, and received a warm welcome as they proceeded through the city streets, headed by the Liverpool Depot Band. Additional "strong posts" had been established in various parts of the route, and the effect of this was to increase the enthusiasm which prevailed everywhere. There was a fair supply of bunting, and Martin Place, which was gay with flags, attracted considerable attention.

There was a large crowd at the Anzac Buffet and when the announcement was made that the vessel would be late arriving at the wharf many of those present left the enclosure with the intention of seeing the procession pass through the city streets. In this way they added to the enthusiasm which prevailed. As soon as the procession had passed a given point they streamed back to the Buffet, and arrived in time to welcome the returned men.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received from the Manila Observatory at 3:30 p.m. to-day:—Warning.—Depression northern part of China Sea. Typhoon in about 129 degrees Long. E. and 17 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

EXPRESS COMPANIES UNITE.

An Important American Amalgamation.

Washington, May 28.—Merger of four of the principal express companies of the United States into one big company with whom the Railroad Administration will enter into contract for the carrying on of the express business "for all the railroads under Federal control" to-night was sanctioned by Director General McAdoo.

This action was taken to-night by the Director General on the basis of a report submitted to him by officials of the Railroad Administration, instructed to make a complete survey of the situation and make recommendations to prevent the collapse of the country's express service made imminent by the constant shrinking of the company's profits.

"The Director General is greatly pleased to be able to inaugurate this salutary method of division of profits. The express company is given a continuing inducement to accomplish the greatest efficiency and economy, and yet the Government will enjoy an increasingly great proportion of the benefits of all such efficiency and economy."

"The new express company will put it to the business physical properties of the actual value of \$30,000,000, for which capital stock to that amount will be issued. No other capital stock will be issued, except at par for cash.

"While the new express company is permitted, upon arranging therewith for the Director General to use railroad employees in express service, the entire compensation of all such employees, both for railroad and express service, will be fixed and paid to the Director General; and the express company will compensate the Director General for services rendered by such employees to the express company.

"The new arrangement will make it practicable to avoid a great deal of wasteful duplication of facilities and to eliminate a large amount of accounting which, while necessary under the old system of separate contracts between the various express companies and the various railroad companies, will be unnecessary under the new system."

George C. Taylor, now president of the American Express Company, has been selected to act as active president of the new organisation, it was announced in this city last night. In an interview given out by Mr. Taylor last evening the following tentative plans were set forth:

"Hereafter the express companies will eliminate the individual identity which has separated them for the last three-quarters of a century and offer to the Government and to their joint patrons a unified, single express service."

To provide against any scarcity of employees for operation of the express company, arrangements may be made with the Director General for use of railroad employees in express service.

Wages of employees transferred from railroad service to express service, however, will be fixed and paid by the Director General, the companies to compensate the Director General for such services.

The statement of the Railroad Administration announcing the merger was as follows:—

"Director General McAdoo announces that with a view to handling the express business of the country in the most efficient and economical manner, he has sanctioned the plan of the four principal express companies (Adams, American, Wells Fargo and Southern) forming a new express company, with which he will make a contract for the carrying on of the express business for all of the railroads under Federal control."

"Under this arrangement the new express company will be the Director General's agent for carrying on the express business. The character of the service and the character of the rates will be under the Director General's control and subject to initiation by him."

"An important feature of the arrangement is that the new company is to be capitalized only to the extent of actual property and cash put into the business and that the Government will share on a progressively increasing scale in any profits derived from the business."

"The general method of determining the compensation is that the Director General will receive 50 per cent. of the operating revenues (or gross earnings) and out of the balance the express company will pay operating expenses and taxes and a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital stock. Out of the next 2 per cent. available for distribution the express company will receive 1 per cent. and the Government 1 per cent.; out of the next 3 per cent. available for distribution the express company will receive 1 per cent. and the Government 2 per cent. any further amounts available for distribution will be divided one-fourth to the express company and three-fourths to the Government."

It was also explained last night that the non-transportation activities of the separate companies such as money orders, travellers' checks, travel department, foreign exchange and banking and their respective foreign organisations which are of international magnitude, would not come under the consolidation, but would be conducted by the individual companies as in the past, the offices of the new company acting as agents for the old companies in the handling of the above-mentioned features.

Associated with President Taylor in the management of the new American Railroad Express Company will be:

B. D. Caldwell, now president of Wells-Fargo and Co. who has been selected as chairman of the Board to supplement Mr. Taylor's work. Mr. Caldwell is a former railroad man, coming to the Wells-Fargo Company from the Lehigh Valley Railroad, of which he was vice-president.

William M. Barrett, now president of Adams Express Company, will be a director, and member of the executive committee of the new company and will continue as president of the Adams Express Company to handle its investment and financial business.

The second match of the season, Police v. Kowloon, was played on the Police Ground on Saturday last. The Civil Service and Tai Po match was postponed till next Saturday, owing to Tai Po's ground being unplayable. Scores:—

E. M. Cowie, now vice-president and general manager of the American Express company, will have charge of the Atlantic departments.

E. A. Stedman, now vice-president and general manager of Wells-Fargo & Co., Chicago, central departments.

C. D. Summy, general manager of American Express Company at Chicago, in charge of Southwestern departments.

A Christensen, vice president and general manager of Wells-Fargo & Co., San Francisco, in charge of Pacifico departments.

E. M. Williams, vice president in charge of traffic for Adams Express Company, in charge of South-eastern departments.

F. M. Holbrook, vice president in charge of Traffic of Wells-Fargo & Co., New York, will be located at Washington as assistant to president.

D. S. Elliott, vice president in charge of traffic of the American Express Company, New York, will be in charge of traffic for the new company.

J. W. Newland, vice president and comptroller for Wells-Fargo & Co., Chicago, will be the vice president in charge of accounting for the new company.

E. E. Bush has been selected as manager of maintenance and purchases.

T. B. Harrison and C. W. Stockton, now general attorneys for the American and Wells-Fargo respectively will, act as general counsel.

Mr. Taylor, who will be the guiding hand in the new alignment, has had a most spectacular rise in the transportation field. He began not many years ago at the humble position of wagon helper and driver in a small Wisconsin country town, his first position after leaving Ripon College. Since that time he has held practically every position in the American Express Company, from the lowest to the highest. While vice president and general manager of the Western Department, with headquarters at Chicago, he was brought to New York and made president during the critical period through which the express companies passed four years ago, and after an uphill fight developed an organization which handles to-day several times the volume of express shipments handled prior to his becoming president.

Through his active participation in all phases of the business he has secured the confidence of the manufacturing and commercial bodies of the country. He is a strong believer in an open-handed frank understanding between the executive officers and the more humble employees of his organization, with the result that his loyalty to their interests is felt by all who work for him. He ranks among the youngest of the big executives of the country.—New York Journal of Commerce.

"In the past the express companies have been vital factors in the conveyance of merchandise and foodstuffs. They have eliminated distance and the time element between the manufacturer and his market. The new move is designed to improve the distribution of commerce and agriculture, and the business of the country may look upon it with confidence that their interests will be carefully and intelligently served."

MERCANTILE MARINE.

Results of Local Examinations.

The following have been successful in Board of Trade Examinations held at the Harbour Office, Hongkong, during the month of June:—

Mr. W. G. Irvine, of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik and Co., of Hongkong, as Second Mate.

Mr. C. T. Timbrell, of New South Wales, as 2nd Class Engineer.

Mr. T. A. Nicholas, of Newport, as 2nd Mate.

Mr. J. D. Thwaites, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., as 2nd Mate.

Mr. W. Shaw, of Birkenhead, as 1st Mate.

Mr. G. L. C. Johnson, of Leigh-on-Sea, as Master.

Mr. R. Ferley, of Vancouver, B.C., as 1st Engineer.

ALLEGED INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Chinese Newspapers Prosecuted.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the editor and publisher of the *Tai Kwong* and the *Chun Wan Yat Po*, Chinese newspapers, were summoned for publishing indecent and immoral advertisements.

The prosecution was conducted by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Defendants were represented by Mr. M. K. Lo, who asked for a short remand, stating he had only been instructed yesterday and not had sufficient time to consider his position. He thought the offence was only a technical one and it did not strike him that the advertisements were in any way offensive and it was on that account that he would require some little time to consider whether he should plead guilty.

There were several similar advertisements to those complained of in the European press, advertising remedies for maladies. This could not in any way be termed indecent or immoral.

Mr. Hallifax said he was not pressing for a heavy penalty. With regard to advertisements of a like nature mentioned by Mr. Lo, in the European papers, this prosecution was only a beginning and they would be dealt with in the regular course. The law applied equally to all. No doubt there were advertisements appearing in the English papers which came within the law.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

The editor and publisher of the *Chun Ngai San Po* were summoned under the same Ordinance, this case also being adjourned.

LAWN BOWLS.

Police v. Kowloon.

The second match of the season, Police v. Kowloon, was played on the Police Ground on Saturday last. The Civil Service and Tai Po match was postponed till next Saturday, owing to Tai Po's ground being unplayable.

Police. Kowloon.

R. Walt. May

J. J. Walt. Dixon

J. Walt. Gray

W. Gerrard. Russell

(Skip). 30 (Skip) 16

Augus. Muir

Field. Blair

Cooper. Chapman

Grant. Haxton

(Skip). 19 (Skip) 27

Glenning. Hedley

Davitt. Oswald

Grimmett. Allan

Gorden. Cooper

(Skip). 16 (Skip) 18

56 61

ALLIES TAKE OVER VLADIVOSTOK.

The German Threat Forestalled.

In view of a telegram in to-day's issue announcing the Czechoslovak control of Vladivostok, the following from the *N. C. Daily News* is of interest:—

Vladivostok, July 1.—On the morning of the 29th the Czechoslovaks, assisted by British and Japanese sailors, took possession of the town after overthrowing the present Bolshevik administration without apparent disturbance. Details will follow later.

Later. The details regarding the coup on the 29th are as follows.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the Commandant of the Czechoslovaks issued an ultimatum to the local Soviet stating that the Bolsheviks, assisted by armed German and Austrian prisoners of war, were opposing the passage of the Czechoslovaks to Vladivostok from western Siberia and the local Bolsheviks were showing signs of voting in an antagonistic manner towards the Czechs, he considered it his duty to take such steps as lay in his power to assist his fellow-countrymen and, as a preliminary measure, had decided to disarm the local Bolsheviks.

He gave half-an-hour for a reply and no reply being received the disarmament was forthwith proceeded with and carried out practically without any resistance. 600 sailors laid down their arms and the other Bolshevik elements were dispersed or surrendered. The only fighting which took place was in a building near the railway-station, which the Czechs captured in the evening with very slight casualties although a considerable number of the Bolsheviks were killed or wounded, including several German Magyars.

Landing at Amoy. An official report from Chien King-ting states that Commander Chiu Kwong, after capturing four districts, has landed at Amoy and is now fighting with the Fukien army.

Another Loan? The public is very much surprised on hearing a rumour that the Authority is negotiating with the Bank of Formosa for a loan of \$5,000,000, the Canton-Hankow Railway to be given as security. It is also rumoured that the Bank has agreed to advance \$2,000,000.

National Holiday. A telegram from Peking orders that July 12 be observed as a national holiday in celebration of the reconstruction of the Republic last year.

Landing parties from the British and Japanese warships patrolled and enforced neutrality in the area where the Consulates are situated. The American and Chinese warships also landed parties later to assist this measure.

The duly elected members of the old local administration who were ejected from office by the Bolsheviks have resumed control. The question of the future

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Irish Linen.

The Irish Linen Corporation, an association "to promote the consideration and discussion of all questions affecting the Irish linen industry," has filed an application for registration as a limited-liability, no-profit organization. The object of the company is to unite the trade in an effort to preserve the high position of Irish linens on the world's market after the war.

India's Sugar Crop.

Based on reports from provinces containing 93 per cent. of the total area under sugar cane in British India, the Indian Department of Statistics' final estimate of the 1917-18 output is 3,229,000 long tons of raw sugar ("gur") from 2,798,000 acres of cane, compared with 2,728,000 tons from 2,416,000 acres in 1916-17. This works out at 2,587 lb. per acre, against 2,529 lb. for 1916-17. The 1917-18 figures for both area and yield are the highest on record.

Future of Trade with Greece.

The secretary of the branch in Greece of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States has furnished the following memorandum on the future of trade with Greece for the information of British manufacturers and merchants, says the *Journal of Commerce*:—The writer has had twenty years experience in business in the East, and his suggestions for the development of British trade with that country are worthy of serious consideration. British and German Methods.—Before considering the future it may be well to glance at the past system of doing business in Greece by British firms, as compared with German methods. In the past reports were repeatedly made on German business methods in Greece as compared with British methods. It was not advocated that United Kingdom firms should allow the same length of credit as did German firms, but various middle courses were

pointed out by which United Kingdom firms could compete more successfully with the Germans, and could offer terms which the Greeks would accept owing to their far greater appreciation of British manufactures. While these views obtained the approval of public bodies and trade journals, the individual manufacturer in the United Kingdom generally preferred not to depart from his own way of doing business. Many progressive firms, it is true, accepted the suggestions, but they were for the most part newly established businesses. The manufacturers, whose names are a household word, and whose reputations are firmly established all over the world, would not depart from their fixed rules in order to supply so small a market as they considered Greece to be. Among the advantages offered to Greek merchants by Germans and Austrians were the following:—Long credits, quick deliveries, cheapness, large discounts, prices quoted c.i.f. the Piraeus, quotations in the metric system, catalogues in French, frequent visits by commercial travellers with samples, anxiety to suit the requirements of the market, compliance with instructions as to Customs requirements, matching samples, attention to small orders, as well as to important ones, and partial or total payment for advertising their goods in the Greek newspapers. A few British firms comply with some of the above requirements. With the Germans it is the general rule to do so. The German system of business before the war being known, it is not to be supposed that they will abate one jot of the facilities they have hitherto offered when they begin to reconstruct their foreign commerce. They may vary their rules, but only in so far as will enable them to compete still more strongly with their trade rivals, for it is certain that they will not be excluded from all foreign European markets after the war. In countries like Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria the Germans will continue to do business. Then again, there are certain articles in which the Germans and Austrians excel, partly on account of their skill, and partly because they happen to have the necessary raw materials at hand. Many instances might be quoted in which a preference is given to German goods on the score of quality alone, leaving cheapness out of the question.

CONDITIONS IN SIBERIA.

A Japanese General's Impressions.

Major-General Nakashima Yosuke, who is believed to have been engaged on a certain mission in Siberia since January last, arrived at Shimenoseki from Fusan a few days ago, and proceeded to Tokyo. It is said the Soviets at Vladivostok have been joined by about 500 prisoners. It is observable, too, that Germans are endeavouring to induce the Czechs—who propose to proceed to the western front to fight against Germany,—to throw in their lot with the Bolsheviks. The Major-General does not know whether he will again proceed to Siberia after making his report in Tokyo, says the *Japan Chronicle*.

Interviewed by a representative of the Mainichi at Shimenoseki, the Major-General drew a very gloomy picture of conditions in Siberia. Among other things he is reported to have said:—

"Conditions in Siberia are as chaotic as ever. The intellectual classes have been deprived of their property and reduced to a most distressing state. The agricultural classes are without seed to sow this year, and anticipate with grave concern the advent of famine next winter. In short,

"There are reports that the influence of the Simionov troops is waning, but the fact is they are still holding their own against the Bolsheviks. From what I have observed myself, the total strength of the Simionov troops is 3,800, while the Bolsheviks, against whom they are fighting have a force of between 4,000 and 5,000. The Bolsheviks are drawing their war supplies from Russian stocks and German sources, nor is the Simionov force short of supplies as some reports have it, though I am not in a position to state how their supplies are obtained.

"The duty of the American railway corps does not go beyond directing the railway service, though the original intention was

reported to have been to take over the entire management of the railways. Since the establishment of the Bolshevik Government Americans evidently have been at great pains to promote their interest by entering into close relations with the Government, but it appears they have gradually despaired of all hope of obtaining mining, industrial and other rights and interests in Russia through this channel. This has caused a general change in the attitude of the Americans resident in the Far East towards the Bolshevik Government.

"Harbin is full of Russian refugees, and hotel accommodation being wholly inadequate, many persons are sleeping in railway carriages."

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	3/5%
Demand	3/3%
30 d/a.	3/3%
50 d/a.	3/4
4 m/s.	3/4%
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	141/2
T/T Japan	148/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco [co & New York]	78/4
T/T Java	151
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4.50
Demand, Paris	4.50/4

BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C.	3/4%
4 m/s. D/P.	3/5
6 m/s. L/C.	3/5%
30 d/a. Sydney & [Melbourne]	3/5%
30 d/a. San Francisco [New York]	80
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4.65
6 m/s. France	4.70
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	78/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	158
Demand, Singapore	141/2
On Haiphong	14% prem.
On Saigon	14% prem.
On Bangkok	46/8
Sovereign	6.00
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	48/13/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:		
H/kong 50 cts. sub.	c. par.	
" 10 "	50 cts. % prem.	
" 5 "	\$1.00% prem.	
Canton	" 45% dis.	

For the Front.

Mr. Gordon Morris, the well-known Shanghai billiard player, has left for home, having volunteered for service in the Royal Flying Corps.

Mr. Will Crooks, M. P. At a conference representative of all the Labour organizations of Woolwich Mr. Will Crooks was adopted as prospective Labour candidate for East Woolwich, and Mr. Alexander Gordon Cameron for West Woolwich, both being new constitutions. Mr. Cameron is assistant secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Mr. Gordon Morris, the well-known Shanghai billiard player, has left for home, having volunteered for service in the Royal Flying Corps.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

10.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
8.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
10.00 A.M.	11.00 A.M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
11.00 A.M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
12.00 M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.
3.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M.

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